



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

According to Bulletin No. 20, dated August 3, a further spread of cholera has occurred, there being registered in Syria 333 new cases (with 288 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 1 was higher than it has been for any week during the current year. It amounted, calculated on the year, to 17.5 per thousand of the population (as against 16.9 in the foregoing week), and was considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.4. In spite of this increased mortality, however, only 7 of the large German cities showed more favorable health conditions than Berlin, viz, Bremen, Dresden, Charlottenburg (15.2), Schoeneberg (14.3), Crefeld, Stuttgart, and Kiel.

The following cities, among others, had considerably higher rates than Berlin, namely: Munich, Nuremberg, Hamburg, Hanover, Cassel, Carlsruhe, Leipzig, Strassburg, Cologne, Dortmund, Magdeburg, Breslau, Königsberg, while the figures of mortality of the following places were more than double the rate of Berlin, viz: Stettin and Halle (London, Paris, and Vienna having on the other hand somewhat more favorable figures than Berlin). Children in the first year of life participated largely in the mortality during the week under discussion, while the number of deaths among the higher-age classes decreased somewhat. The mortality rate among infants rose to 8.3 per year and thousand, being, however, only one-third that of Stettin and Halle, but higher than the rate for Hamburg, Munich, and Dresden. There was again an important increase in the number of cases of acute intestinal disease, which caused 217 deaths. One hundred and eleven persons died of cholera. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a slight increase and claimed 44 victims. There occurred also 66 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis and 39 persons died of cancer. Furthermore, there were registered 5 deaths from diphtheria, 6 deaths from measles, and 2 deaths from scarlet fever. Twelve persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 8 was lower than in the two foregoing weeks. It amounted, calculated on the year, to 16.3 per thousand of the population (as compared with 17.5 in the foregoing week), but this rate was considerably higher than that for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 12.6 per thousand. Among the various other large German towns, the following showed more favorable figures than Berlin, viz, Munich, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Crefeld, Kiel, Charlottenburg (with 14.0), and Schöneberg (with 10.6 per thousand). In the following towns, however, the death rate was considerably higher than that of Berlin, namely, Dresden, Hanover, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Königsberg, Stettin, Breslau, Leipzig, Cologne, Brunswick, and Magdeburg. The death rate of Paris was also higher than the Berlin figure, while that of London and Vienna was lower. The participation of children in the first year of life in the mortality was not so great as in the second half of July. The death rate among infants amounted to 7.2 per year and mille (as compared with 8.3 in the foregoing week), this being only one-fourth of the Stettin rate, but higher than the Munich and Hamburg figures. There was a marked abatement with acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which, however,

caused 28 deaths. There was also a slight decrease in the number of cases of intestinal disease, which claimed 192 victims (in the foregoing week 217). There were registered 100 deaths from cholera (92 among infants). Diphtheria caused 4, scarlet fever 7, and measles 5 deaths. Furthermore there occurred 2 deaths from typhus, and 10 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 17, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 11	Banan.....	16	0	0	0
11	Anselm	41	3	0	12

The *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Quarantine transactions at Honolulu.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer, chief quarantine officer for Hawaii, reports, August 15, as follows:

*Honolulu.**Week ended August 15, 1903.*

Number of vessels inspected and bills of health issued	7
Vessels disinfected.....	5
Cabin passengers inspected.....	111
Steerage passengers inspected	35
Crew inspected.....	86
Pieces of steerage passengers' baggage disinfected and passed	38
Pieces of crew's baggage disinfected and passed.....	26

A death from plague at Honolulu.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU, HAWAII, August 19, 1903.

WYMAN, Washington (via San Francisco, Cal., September 1.)

There was a death from plague at Honolulu, August 18

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port—Report of smallpox in Tegucigalpa officially denied.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended August 22, 1903. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial, mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.